

## HUERTA EMISSARY SEEKS REBEL AID

Villa Off to See Carranza About Proposed Alliance Against United States.

### NEITHER, IT IS SAID, LIKELY TO FAVOR IT

Warning Out, However, That First American Shot Would Mean a General War.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune) Juarez, Mexico, April 19.—The United States may blockade the ports controlled by the Huerta government without causing a protest from the rebels, but if a shot is fired on Mexican soil at any port it will be resented by rebels as well as Federals, and a general war will result.

This is the message sent out from here to-day to Americans across the river, and while it is an unofficial warning it is regarded as expressing the sentiment of Mexicans generally.

Miguel Acuna, who says he has authority from Huerta to negotiate with the rebel leaders, was permitted to-day to go to Chihuahua to urge an alliance of Federals and rebels to oppose foreign interference in Mexico. General Villa is reported to have left Torreon for Chihuahua this morning to confer with General Carranza about the proposed alliance.

Acuna has been here for more than a week, but rebels would not give him a passport to Chihuahua, saying they wished to make no pact with Huerta. After the relations between the United States and the Huerta government became acute and rebels began to fear war with the United States would involve rebel portions of the country, the rebels changed greatly in their attitude.

It is not believed in Juarez that an alliance will be made, for it is considered as practically certain that both Carranza and Villa would prefer to take their chances with the United States.

Pressure, however, is known to have been brought to bear on Carranza by prominent Mexicans to go to the aid of Mexico, even to the point of sacrificing the rebel cause.

There practically has been no excitement here to-day over the situation, soldiers and citizens alike appearing to be indifferent and in no fear of the trouble at Tampico being felt in rebel territory.

Agus Prieta, Mexico, April 19.—"No matter what comes of the Tampico incident, the Constitutionalists cannot afford to join Huerta," declared Francisco Siles, president of the Sonora War and Land Tax Committee and recognized spokesman for Constitutionalists along the Arizona border, to-night.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune) El Paso, Tex., April 19.—Orders to United States forces on the Mexican border are being given to-night over a special wire, which works directly from the War Department in Washington to border forts.

Fort Bliss, at El Paso; Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio; Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, and the headquarters of the border troops at Naco and Nogales, Ariz., are all in direct communication with Washington, making instantaneous action possible on all orders.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken here to-night by both the military and civil authorities to protect the public utilities in case of Mexicans in El Paso causing trouble.

Threats had been made by some of the 30,000 Mexicans in El Paso to destroy the water mains, gas plant and electric light system.

Special guards have been placed to-night around each of the public utility plants and along the water mains, and ringleaders among the Mexican agitators are under surveillance and will be arrested at the first sign of an outbreak.

It is feared that the greatest trouble here will be from the ignorant and irresponsible Mexicans of the lower classes in the city.

### WILSON MAY ASK FOR 250,000 VOLUNTEERS

He Must Have Authorization of Congress Before Taking This Step.

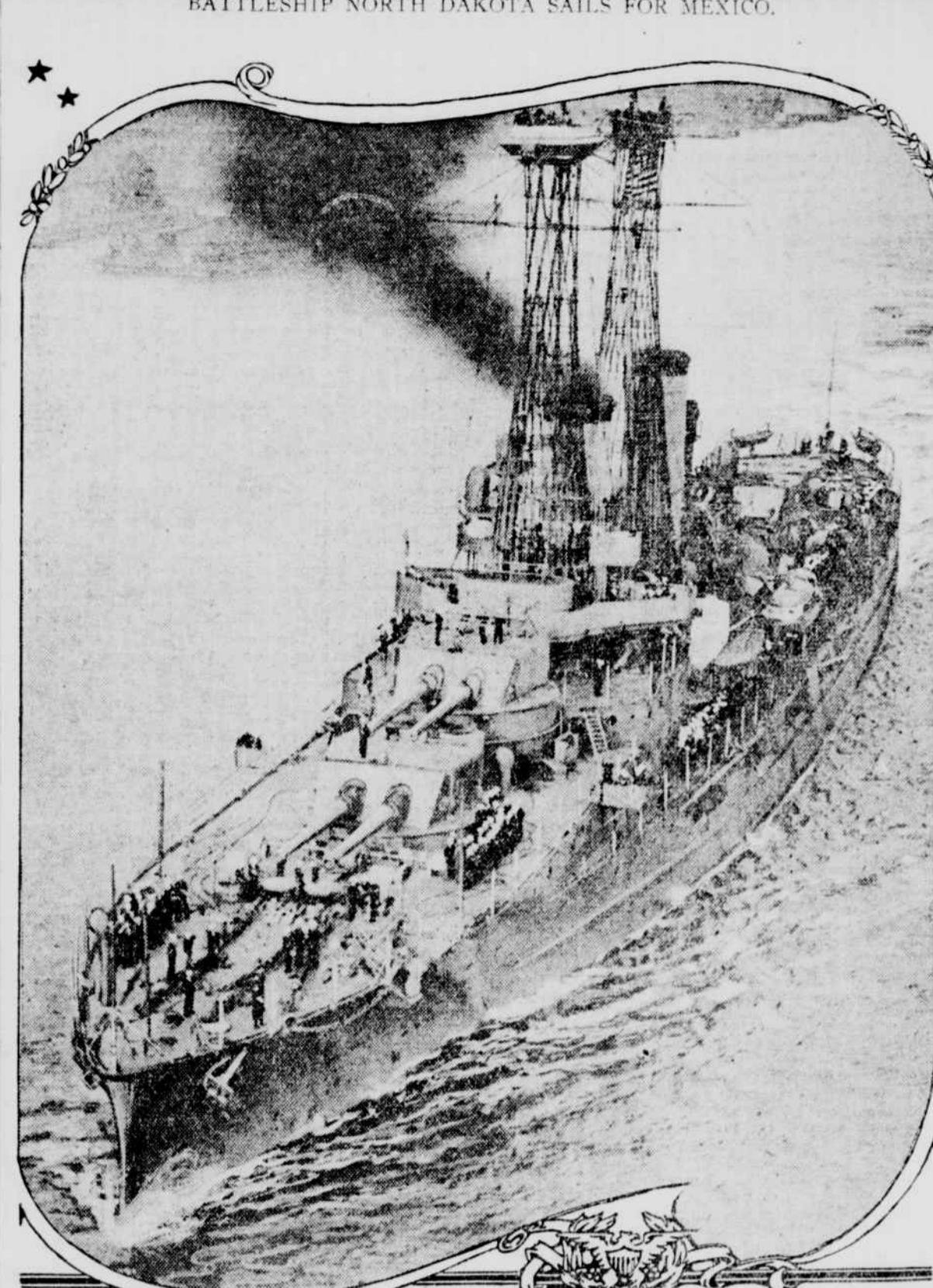
Washington, April 19.—President Wilson may ask Congress in his address to-morrow to authorize his call for 250,000 volunteer soldiers. There are now available for service in Mexico in case of war 50,000 regulars.

The authorization of Congress is necessary before the President can call for volunteers. It is anticipated that he will ask for it when he asks for authority to use the army and navy against Mexico.

The volunteer troops would be apportioned among the states and the District of Columbia according to population. They would enlist to serve for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged, and would have the same status as regular troops.

Under the call, which has been prepared by the War Department and which awaits only the President's action, each state's share of the volunteer army would be as follows:

Alabama, 5,000; Arkansas, 4,000; California, 6,471; Colorado, 2,648; Connecticut, 1,216; Delaware, 700; Florida, 1,500; Georgia, 7,428; Idaho, 464; Illinois, 15,956; Indiana, 8,640; Iowa, 5,544; Kansas, 5,664; Kentucky, 6,014; Louisiana, 3,380; Maine, 2,512; Maryland, 3,881; Massachusetts, 3,442; Michigan, 8,728; Minnesota, 5,764; Mississippi, 4,416; Missouri, 10,822; Montana, 1,066; Nebraska, 4,022; New Jersey, 5,349; New York, 25,024; North Carolina, 5,064; North Dakota, 3,200; Ohio, 14,496; Oregon, 1,568; Pennsylvania, 21,538; Rhode Island, 1,429; South Dakota, 2,300; South Carolina, 1,491; Tennessee, 6,129; Texas, 8,453; Utah, 550; Vermont, 1,366; Virginia, 5,574; Washington, 2,526; Wisconsin, 4,778; Wyoming, 654; Arizona, 362; New Mexico, 69; District of Columbia, 58; Oklahoma, 69.



BATTLESHIP NORTH DAKOTA SAILS FOR MEXICO.

## NAVAL STRATEGISTS BUSY ON WAR PLAN

Scenes About Department as in Days Preceding Clash with Spain.

### WIRELESS GREATLY FACILITATES WORK

Dewey Presides at Discussion of Possible Operations Against Mexico.

Washington, April 19.—Scenes about the State and Navy departments during the day were reminiscent of the days immediately preceding the Spanish-American War. The telegraph rooms were fully manned, and over in the naval annex building the general board was in secret session a good part of the day.

Headed by Admiral Dewey, there were gathered around the long table Rear Admirals Southerland and Fliske, Captains Winterhalter, Knapp, Hood, Shoemaker and Oliver and Commander Campbell, secretary of the board. The board was engaged in going over the latest dispatches received by wireless from Rear Admiral Badger on the Arkansas, now in the Florida Straits; Rear Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, and Rear Admiral Mayo, at Tampico.

Never was there a more vivid illustration of the march of scientific invention as applied to warfare than the facility with which these ranking admirals and captains, engaged in plotting out the strategy of a possible war, were able to keep in touch with the developments at every point where an American warship is lying.

Tedious in Spanish War Time.

Some of the men engaged in this task had fresh in mind the painful experiences of the old naval strategy board, which in the spring of 1898 was desparingly trying to get in touch with Sampson and Schley, commanding the two fleets, that, excepting Dewey's Philippine squadron, represented all the American naval strength of that day.

The cable still is being much used in these days, but, after all, the main reliance of the Navy Department for communication between its shore stations and the men of war now scattered along both coasts of Mexico are the tall towers at Key West, Guantanamo and Arlington and the antenna strung like spider webs between the masts of the great ships.

So perfect were the plans that had been laid out and reduced to form months ago by the student officers of the Naval War College covering possible operations of the navy against Mexico that there was very little for the general board to do beyond keeping them up to the moment in detail to correspond to each day's developments. Because of the almost non-existence of a Mexican navy, the conditions which the American sailors may meet are quite unlike those covered in the plans of campaign prepared for other countries.

### Work for the Marines.

Generally the Mexican plan covers elementary problems, such as the instantaneous establishment of an effective blockade, which the rather extensive coast line of Mexico would make no small task. Next in order comes the seizure of certain ports, and this is where the pains-taking and exhaustive drills of the marine regiments last fall and winter are expected to find their application. The whole modern American theory of advanced base operations with the marines as an active force was planned to meet just such emergencies as the rapid seizure of a port in a hostile country to form a base to be held for the arrival of an army of occupation.

About the only other feature of naval activity in the beginning of hostile operations, at least, would be the dispatch inland of an expeditionary force to hold some of the important strategic points, such as the great trestle on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City Railroad, supposed to be the key to the possession of that road. And with the fifteen thousand or more men in its fleet Admiral Badger could spare a force ample for that purpose.

Later in the day, and after the adjournment of the general board meeting, Rear Admirals Blue and Fliske went to the navy department building and waited the return of Secretary Daniels, who had been out of town. They spent the time in awaiting the receipt of some official dispatches from the fleet and the only order issued from the department during the forenoon was that sent to Pensacola instructing Commander Sims to fall in line behind the fleet with his flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers and the flagship cruiser Birmingham and tender Dixie.

### Need for Little Vessels.

The little vessels had been held in leash since Tuesday under orders to stand by, and it was explained that to-day's order was simply in execution of the original design to have the destroyers accompany the battleships on the cruise. It is thought that they may be of great use in case it becomes necessary to establish a blockade, but aside from that the naval strategists are not averse to seizing the opportunity afforded by this sudden mobilization movement to test practically the soundness of their theories of the proper balance and extent of co-operation between the battleships and the torpedo craft which are designed to protect them as well as to act offensively.

Besides the Birmingham and Dixie the flotilla comprises the following destroyers:

"I'm Albert Henry Bill Clayburgh, of New York. I live at 318 West 51st st."

After dinner the President, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Sayre and Dr. Grayson took a carriage ride.

The President boarded his private car just before 11 o'clock and retired without having received any definite word regarding Huerta's attitude. It was announced that he would have nothing to say to-night regarding the Mexican situation. President Wilson has his programme prepared for any situation.

There is every reason to believe that his message to Congress is practically prepared.

### SEE MOSCOW FOR VILLA

Federals Still Tell of Fighting Around Torreon.

(By Cable to The Tribune)

Mexico City, April 19.—The Minister of War, General Blanquet, told this morning that he was unable to give any details of the fighting in progress around Torreon, but that it continued.

Friends of Pancho Villa will find him Moscow in the Laguna city.

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## NATIONAL GUARD READY FOR FRONT

New York's Militia, 10,000 Strong, Could Mobilize on Day's Notice.

### WOULD VOLUNTEER ALMOST TO A MAN

On Better War Footing Now than in 1898, Says Brigadier General Eddy.

That the National Guard in New York City, 10,000 strong, would be ready to volunteer almost to a man if a call for volunteers were issued was the general sentiment expressed yesterday by members of that organization. The national guardmen who would go to the front in 1898, it was said, would be a far more soldierly lot than the volunteers who entered the regular service from the National Guard in 1898.

Since that time New York's National Guard has devoted much more attention to the science of war, and it is virtually on a war footing all the time. There have been summer maneuvers and sham battles, and co-operation with the regular Army. Many of the artillery officers spent weeks last year in the government school in Oklahoma.

"Within twenty-four hours," said Brigadier General John G. Eddy, in command of the 2d Brigade, "the 10,000 men enrolled in the various regiments in New York City could be mobilized and entrained or embarked. We do not expect to go to the front, however. I believe that the Mexican trouble will be settled amicably."

"There is no need of special preparations. We are always prepared to answer the call when it comes. I hope it will not come in the present case—not because any man in the National Guard would hesitate—but war is just what General Sherman said it was."

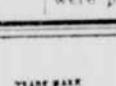
General Eddy's opinion as to the condition and willingness of the National Guard was shared generally by his colleagues. The attitude of the men, privates and officers, is expectant.

Major General John E. O'Ryan, who is in command of the National Guard, is in Washington, but his presence there is not regarded as significant, as he has been there several months now due to the General Staff College. Brigadier General Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, is in Rochester.

To-night is drill night for the naval militia on the Granite State, and the old ship will undoubtedly be a hotbed of rumors and conjecture.

### Women Disturb Church Service

London, April 19.—Suffragettes to-day interrupted the service held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to celebrate the tercentenary of the recognition of this church as the official place of worship for the members of the House of Commons. The church officials ignored the women and the demonstration subsided. Speaker Lowther and many members of the House were present.



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